SHALL IT BE WAR?

ang three rules, or recognized by the principles of interna-tional law not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vensels. It case the tribunal said that tireat Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, pro-ceed to award sum in gross to think proper, pro-ceed to award sum in gross to think proper, pro-ceed to award sum in gross to the paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it, and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in eeth by the government of Great Britain to the government of the United States, at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award. The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of the United States for his govern-ment, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain for his government.

Great Britain for his government.

Article S.

Each government shall par tits own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counset employed by it and of the arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of paring and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two governments in equal molecules.

Article S.

The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their pro-

d dated.

Every claim shall be presented to the assessors within six rouths from the day of their first meeting, but they may, on the first meeting, but they may, or good cause shown, extend the time for the presentation f any claim to a further period not exceeding three months. The assessors shall report to each government a before the expiration of one year from the date before the expiration of one year from the date but their first meeting the amount of claims decided by them to the date of such report; if further claims then remain decided by the piration of two years from the date of such first meeting the date of such first meeting the date of such that time they did not each any claims remain undetermined at that time they

one e report or reports shall be made in duplicate, and one thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of inited States, and one copy thereof to the representatives or Britanic Majesty at Washington, sums of money which may be awarded under this e shall be payable in Washington, in colu, within twelve he after the delivery of each report.

The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary.

The expenses of the Board of Assessors shall be borne equally by the two governments and paid from time to time, as may be found expedient, on the production of accounts certified by the Board. The remuneration of the assessors shall also be paid by the two evernments equal moleties in a similar manner.

The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Architation and of the Board of Assessors, should such board be appointed, as a full, perfect and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to; and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to the notice of, made, preferred or laid sefore the tribunal or board shall from and after the goncientes of the proceedings of the tribunal or board be considered and treated as finally settled, barred and thenceforth indemissable.

Prom New South Wales we learn that the first sazione of an infant academy was held ome time since at the Sydney Exchange, and was stended by the *éteta* or society. Professor Badham chivered a very able inaugural address, which dislayed more insight and understanding of the subind. Art is thus fairly started in Australia, and will no doubt put forth new energies in the Island

Dublin is to have a "Museum of Art, Industry and Manufactures" on the same plan as the one at South Kensington. The building erected some years ago for the purpose of the international Exhibition will be utilized for the purpose. The Irish capital is indebted for the projected addition to her public institutions to the munificence of one of her citizens—six Arthur E. Gunness, M.P.

A marble bust of the late Lord Carlisle, the well known bucolic Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by John Foley, R. A., has been placed in the town hall of Morpetth.

Foley, R. A., has been placed in the town hall of Morpett.

Courbet, an ex-member of the Commune, has just completed as sketch for an important historical picture. It represents the interior of the court of the Grangerie. The background is occupied by an old white wail, from which spring here and there the dried up stalks of wild wall flowers. A number of Communist prisoners are seen along this wail in groups smoking their pipes and chatting. In the foreground some of the prisoners are examining attentively a journal, in which is probably written an article which concerns them. One of them tries to suppress his sobbing by biting the corner of his handkerchief, while another, in spite of the severe looks of his neighbor, is about to faint. It is said that the composition is very bold and striking. An enterprising Belgian has already purchased the projected painting for the sum of \$9,000.

THE REMAINS OF A HERO.

Arrival of the Guerriere with the Remains of the Late General Robert Anderson or

The United States frigate Guerriere, having on board the remains of the late General Robert Anderson arrived in the Roads at noon to-day, and passed

The United States steamer Guerriere, arrived from Nice, has on board the remains of Major General Robert Anderson, which will probably be delivered to-morrow to General Barry, commanding at Portress Monroe, The Guerriere is anchored of Fort Norfolk.

THE LEAGUE HOMICIDE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4, 1872.
In the case, State of Maryland against Joseph League for the murder of an unknown woman at Chase's Station, on the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad, in May last, on trial in Baltimore County Circuit Court, at Townsendtown, yesterday after-boon a verdict of manulaughter was rendered with a recommendation ato the mercy of the Court. A motion has been made for a new trial.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN CENTRAL PARK.

About six o'clock last night, as Charles Hebbard, was driving through Central Park in a sleigh, he got into an altercation with some un known parties on the second bridge, near Seventyninth street. Both parties leaped from then sleighs and commenced a hand fight, which ter-minated by some one firing a shot from a revolver, the ball entering Hebbard's armpit, inflicting a dangerous wound. The latter was taken home and attended by Dr. Hudden, who extracted the ball. The assailants after firing the shot again returned to their sleigh and made their escape.

VIOLATING THE EXCISE LAW.

Last night a wedding party assembled in the lager beer saloon of Christian Rirck, No. 209 East Twenty-eighth street. One of the party, named Frank with the landlord, which terminated by the latter producing a large cinb and beating Sprader on the head with it, inflicting serious wounds. Rirck was arressed by an officer of the Twenty-first precinct, and will be held to answer a charge of felonious assent, also of violating the Excise law.

A RELIC OF COLONIAL TIMES.

The Belair (Md.) £gis nas the following appreciative notice of a rolk of the olden time:—Mr. J. G. Lucker, of this county, while overhausing an old secretary purchased at a sale, discovered a secret drawer, on opening which were found five or six hundred dollars in money, chiefly old state bank fulls. It also contained some specimens of continental currency, one of the oldest and most curious of which is of the denomination of twenty shillings, bears the date of June 1, 1759, and was printed, as it sales, by "B. Frankin and D. Hall," It is about three inches square, of thick paper, the face of it bearing this inscription:—

It is about three inches square, of thick paper, the face of it bearing this inscription:—

This indented bill shall pass correct for twenty shillings within the government of the counties of New Castle. Kent and Sasser, on Delaware, according to an act of Assembly of the said government, made in the thirty-second year of the reun of our sovereign lord King George II.

On the reverse is a rude representation of a tobacco plant and a lion rampaut, with the ominous warning, "To counterfeit is death."

Looking back to the time when this note was issued from the press a strange contrast with the present day is presented. This note, too, was ten years old when Napoleon Homaparte was horn. No visions of its future greatness and prosperity had at that day dawned upon the minds of the quiet citizens of Balitimore, for what is now that great metropolis was then only a quiet village of thirty or forly houses. Jones' Falls was not then the turoid source of contention and wrangling as of late, but rippied musically through green meadows and leafy coveria, finally mingling its pure cicar waters with those of the Patapseo.

TELEGRAPH.

CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE. | What Has Been Accomplished by the International Telegraphic Conference.

> The Convention Concludes Its Labors-The Countries Ropresented at the Sitting-Management of the Atlantic Cables-Regulation for War Times-The Interests of the United States.

ROME, Italy, Jan. 15, 1872. The Telegraphic Congress has at last been brought to a close. After a protracted session of more than six weeks the delegates were enabled yesterday to may be convenient to repeat that the present Congress was held in pursuance with provisions of the International Telegraph Treaty, signed at Paris May 17, 1865. That treaty came in force on January 1, 1866, and secured to the whole of Europe the advantage of cheap and uniform telegraph correspondence, without any dis-tinction whatsoever, either in regard to nationality, language or difference in monetary regulations. The most perfect unity in the management of tele-graphs as well as in the schedule of charges has thus been obtained for the whole Continent of document, and one of its provisions stipulates for

to which delegates are to be appointed by all the contracting powers for purposes of consulting either on necessary changes, and revising or modifying, if required, existing regulations. The last Congress under those provisions was held three years ago at Vienna, the Austrian capital, and the next, it has been determined, will assemble in June

or July, 1875, at St. Petersburg.
THE COUNTRIES REPRESENTED AT ROME are enumerated in the following statement. The name of the delegate, it will be seen, is generally that of the chief officer of the Telegraph Depart-

Austria-Mr. Brunner de Wattenwill, Director of Telegraphs, Vienna. Hungary-Mr. E. D'Ary, Director of Telegraphs, Pesth.

Belgium—Mr. J. Vinchent, Director of Telegraphs,
Brussels.

Denmark—Mr. J. Faber, Director of Telegraphs,

Paris.

Germany—Colonel Meydam, Director of Telegraphs, Berlin; M. A. Gumbart, Director of Telegraphs, Munich; M. De Klein, Director Telegraphs,

Stuttgart.
Great Britain—Mr. Alan Chamber, Representative of the Post Office Department; Lieutenant Colone Robinson, representative of the government of British India; Major Bateman Champaign, British India. Greece-M. Salachas, Secretary of Legation,

Greece—M. Salachas, Secretary of Legation, Rome.
Rome.

M. J. Salvatori, Director General, Rome;
M. J. Salvatori, Director General, Rome;
M. J. Salvatori, Director General, Rome;
M. J. Salvatori, Director General, Rome.
Netherlands—M. A. Staring, Director General Telegraphs at the Hague.
Norway—M. Nelson, Director General Telegraphs, Christianis.
Persia—Major Bateman Champaign, R. E.
Portugal—M. V. Evaristo do Rego, Director General Telegraphs, Lisbon.
Russia—General de Lueders, Director General Telegraphs, St. Petersburg.
Roumania—General de Lueders, Director General Telegraphs, Bucharest,
Servia—M. Miagen Z. Radoycovitch, Director General Telegraphs, Belgrade.

Servia—M. Missen Z. Radoycovitch, Director General Telegraphs, Beigrade.
Sweden—M. P. Brandstroen, Director General Telegraphs, Stockholm.
Switzerland—M. P. Lendi. Director General Telegraphs, Berne; M. Louis Curchod, ex-Director General Telegraphs, Berne.
Turkey—Izzet Effendi, Inspector General, Constantinople; Yanco Effendi, Secretary Ministry, Constantinople. THE MEETINGS

were held under the presidency of M. D'Amico, the Italian Director General of Telegraphs, but owing to an accident that gentieman was incapacitated for a time, and the chair, consequently, was taken by Mr. Brunner, the Austrian Delegate, during the

INDEPENDENT OF THE FOREGOING COUNTRIES Great Britain furnished a large contingent of members of various boards of submarine cable com-panies, while Mr. Cyrus W. Field attended in his capacity as director of the New York, New-foundland and London Telegraph Com-pany of New York, and M. Louis Curchod, the ex-director of Swiss Telegraphs, represented the interests of the Atlantic Cable Companies—4. e., both the Angio-American and the French Cable. The Chairman of the Submarine Telegraph Com-pany connecting England and France and Beiglum was present, with Mr. Clare, the Secretary of the company. Sir James Anderson, went known in his connection with the Great Eastern steamship, represented the interests of the Falmouth-Gibraltar Company.

IN ADDITION TO THESE
gentlemen there was an array of lawyers and accountains watching the interests of various com-panies connecting British India, China and Aus-tralia; but the management in the conference was confided to Messrs. Jules Despecher and Lewis Weils, both gentlemen being familiar with foreign

Wells, both gentlemen being familiar with foreign indiguages.

THE MEDITERRANDAN LINES, the Board of which locates in England, were represented by Lord William Hay, also Colonel Glover and Mr. Alfred Eggington, one of the inspectors. The attendance of delegates from these companies was essential, as most of their cables connect with land three belonging to various governments, though lew only of the private companies form part and parcel of the private companies form part and parcel of the general telegraph family, created in virtue of the international treaty.

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, deeply interested as they are in all matters appertaining to telegraphic communications, are entitled to a tull account of all the doings of the Congress at Rome. But before referring to those doings I will give a detailed account of all that portion of the conference which immediately concerns America with reference to the management of the Atlantic cable. Immediately after the opening of this Congress

the conference which immediately concerns America with reference to the management of the Atlantic cable. Immediately after the opening of this Congress
THE QUESTION OF NEUTRALIZING SUBMARINE CABLES was brought up. The delegate from Norway, Mr. Nielson, introduced the subject as early as December 4, but the proposition was unconditionally and almost unanimously voted down. The interests of Norway make is imperative that the neutrality of submarine cables should be observed in time of war as well as peace, otherwise that country might be entirely isolated. A cable across the North Sea connects Norway with Great Britain, while on the other hand the whole Scandinavian territo y is again dependent on submarine communications with the Baitic provinces of Prussia and kussia. A glance at the map developing the geographical position of Norway and Sweden flustrates at once the importance of the question at issue.

A FROELT KMANATING FROM THE UNIFED STATES.
Mr. Nielsen (delegate from Norway) reminded his colleagues of the fact that the government of the United States had taken the initiative in recommending a special convention providing for the protection of submarine telegraph lines. The question, although being one which required diplomatic action, was one of sufficient importance to attract the special attention of this Convention, in order to pave the way for ulterior action when the necessity of making an international treaty would become more apparent. The proposition emanating from the government at washington might require a few modifications, and he (Mr. Nielsen) moved to refer the question for examination to a special committee. The President of the Convention opposed the proposition from the members of the present congress may not be empowered to take action in the matter, it seems, nevertheless, incontestuce that, although the members of the present on its government the result of inquiries made by an assentive of gentlemen eminently qualined to express an opinion on the each of inquiries made by an assentiv

result of inquiries made by an assembly of gentiemen eminently qualitied to express an opinion on
the subject.

VIEWS PRO AND CON.

General Lucters (Russian) considered the question as one involving serious interests with which
the members of the Convention mad no right to
meddle. Strange to say, the Swedish member, M.
Brandstrom, supported the views expressed by the
gentlemen from Russia, while the delegate
from Belgium, Mr. Vinchent, asserted that
the adoption of the Norwegan proposition
involved a danger which tended to give
the power to one nation of interfering with internal
arrangements of another; that it involved political
considerations which it did not behoove the Convention to admit into their deliberations. The Count
Torniell, speaking in behalf of Italy, recommended
the withdrawai of the motion, and Mr. Nieisen,
seeing nimself outvoted, had to comply with the
suggestion, however reluctant.

Cyrus W. Field.

Matters remained in that state until on or about
Christmas Day, when the arrival of Mr. Cyrus W.
Field was announced. The credentials of that gentieman were presented to the Convention December
25, and two days later, i.e., at the meeting held December 28, Mr. Cyrus W. Field obtained a hearing,
Mr. Curchod, the delegate director of the
Atlantic cables, read a translation in French
of Mr. Field's speech, and, being printed
both in the English and French language,
a copy was distributed to each of the delegates. I
should here observe that the conventional language
among the members is, as usual in such cases,
french, Whether German, Spanish or otherwise,
it is always understood that the gentlemen are well

up in the Gallic tongue, while but few of them are well acquainted with English. It could not be expected that Mr. Field should make his appearance before Congress in the canacity of a polygiot. However that may be, he has been eminently successful. Mr. Field has been eloquent in one tongue only—f. e., in Angio-Baxon—and was enabled to leave Rome with the firm conviction that not a single member of the Convention was opposed to the views expounded by the United States, although several of the delegates abstained from recording their votes to this effect.

A LETTER FROM PROFESSOR MORSE.

Mr. Curchod, after reading the speech of Mr. Field in have already sent you a copy of the same in English), which I enclose herewith, communicated the contents of aletter received by Mr. Field from Professor Samuel F. B. Morse, dated New York, December 4, 1871, warmly supporting the idea that the Telegraphic Congress should express, by a distinct vote, the desire that in war, as in peace, "telegraphy ashore and in the waters" should be considered "sacred," and that it should be protected "by unanimous consent as inviolate and secure against damage."

SHALL SUBMARINE CABLES BE PROTECTED?

M. Malvano, a gentleman attached to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Adairs, thacked Mr. Field for the flattering manner in which he had alluded to

considered "sacrett," and that it should be prolected "by unanimons consent as inviolate and
secure against damage."

SHALL SUSMARINE CABLES BE PROTECTED?

M. Malvano, a gentleman attached to the Italian
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, tharked Mr. Field for
the flattering manner in which he had alluded to
Italy. He expresses a regret that the present Congress cannot be .considered as competent
to decide the question relative to the prolection of submarine cables nor to the
right of granting concessions, but, having consulted
the Minister of Foreign Affairs, he was pleased to
inform the Convention that the government of the
King of Italy was willing to meet the desire of Mr.
Cyrus W. Field and make known to all other
governments a declaration of the sentiments which
the Congress entertained upon the subject.

Mr. Nielsen (Norway) expressed himself warmly
in lavor of the measure. Mr. Field, he said, had
come across the Atlantic purposely to make known
the wishes of the people of the New World, and no
one present would deny that in the abstract they
were all agreed on the question. Since Mr. Field
merely asked an expression of sentiment, he proposed that the Convention should comply therewith.
In case a majority of members remained unwilling
to support his proposition, he suggested
that another day should be appointed
to discuss the matter now before them.

All the members took part in discussing the motion of Mr. Nielsen. The delegate of the German
empire, Colonel Meydam, desired that the question
should not be discussed in their regular meetings,
but should be referred to a special session. Mr.
Vinchent, Belgium, considers that it might not be
convenient to make it appear as if the
government. If they, the delegates, expressed an
opinion, their opinion might be directly opposed to
those entertained by their respective governments.

He preferred, therefore, that the subject matter
before them should not be discussed or form
part of their deliberations. The delegate representing the British Post Office, M

So far, then, the United States had an important so lar, then, the United States had an important interest in the proceedings which have just come to a close. The labors of the Congress have been ardhous and prolonged; yet to look at the treaty it would occur to the uninitiated that little or no work was accomplished during the six weeks the members were in session. In fact no radical changes were made except those in favor of cipher messages.

changes were made except those in layor of cipner messages.

Hitherto that class of messages was greatly restricted, while many countries—notably Prussia—were exceedingly liberal in regard to their transmission. The following paragraph has been admitted in the new treaty:—

REGARDING PARTICULAR MESSAGES.

Private messages may be exchanged in secret language between any two countries where that mode of correspondence has been admitted.

Those countries not admitting messages in secret language, either on arrival or departure, are bound to permit the transmission in troadits, excepting cases provided against in section 31.

Mission in Professes, excepting cases provided against in section 31.

Semaphoric messages may be composed in ordinary language used in the country where the message has to circulate, or they may be trainentited in the signals, adopted under the rules of the Universal Commercial Code.

Messages written in ordinary language must be composed in a manner eachly understood in either one of the living languages used within the territories of the contracting Powers or in Latin. Each country has a right to designate which of the languages used in its territory is proper for telegraphic correspondence.

The following descriptions are considered as messages written in secret language:—

1. Those where the entire text it composed of cyper or secret letters.

1. Those where the entire text in composed of cyper or secret letters.

2. Those containing only series or groups of cypher or of words, the significance of which is unknown to the officers of the sending station.

3. Messages containing passages written in a language admitted to be incomprehensible to the officers transmitting the correspondence; or if composed of words not comprised in any of the living languages aforementioned.

THE ONLY CHANGES.

Except the foregoing stipulations, as already mentioned, no material changes have been made in the rules and regulations adopted by the treaty of 1865-63. As regards inland and international tariffs the changes are manifold; but, as may be assumed,

pended.

THE NEW TARIFF
has not yet been printed. The treaty itself being in
writing cannot be got at. They have allowed me
to read it, but no more. The printed minutes leave
matters so doubtful that I cannot finish my letter
till the information is complete. Hope to get it to-

PERSONAL NOTES.

The Eureka Journal has been sold to Mr. E. Lowery, from Ohio.

Miss Young, of Elyria, Onio, can walk thirty miles n a day and teel no inconvenience.

Rev. Emsley Hamilton holds the position of whis

key gauger for the Seventh district of Indiana. Lewis Elisworth, of Naperville, has been elected President of the Northern Illinois Horticultural So-Elizabeth Dethless has been divorced from John

Dethiess in the Fond du Lac Circuit. So the death-George E. Wright, sometime connected with the

Chicago Democrat, and later with the Mail, has assumed editorial charge of the Rockford (ili.)

Mrs. Amelia Johnson, of Southbury, Conn., who shot her husband on the 21st, has been discharged from custody, it being proved sne acted in self-defence.

H. N. Rathbun, of Norwich, Conn., has accepted a position on the Boston Datey News, and George T. Utley has succeeded him as local editor of the Norwich Advertiser.

Norwich Advertiser.

Mr. Daniel L. Hazard has sold 38,500 feet of land on Old Beach road, Newport, to Messra. John Fauden, Henry D. Be Blois & William Carry for \$8,000, on conditions of lease made lour years ago.

The largest house in Newport to be used for a summer residence is that being built on Bellevue avenue for Mr. Loring Andrews, of New York. It is 140 op 52 feet, three stories, and will cost \$70,000. A special agent of the Post Office Department arrived at Quincy on Thursday, and received into his custody J. H. Johnson, arrested there the pre-vious day on a charge of stealing four registered letters.

The suit of Mrs. Van Petten against the Chicago, Burington and Quincy Railroad for damages for killing her husband, resulted in a verdict in the Peoria Circuit Court on Monday of \$5,000 for

Two sisters. Laura and Electa Fuller, who live on the east shore of Canandaigua Lake, and who are now over sixty years old, own farms, and since early womanhood have cultivated them with their own hands.

A young man employed in New Haven as a horse car driver, while driving his car on the list, received a letter from a foreign estate agent. It announced that an uncle in China had recently died and left him \$450,000. Lieutenant George A. Converse, attached to the torpedo station for the past two years, has been ordered to duty on the Asiatic fleet, and Master Frederic D. Hyde has been ordered to the sloop-of-

Frederic D. Hyde has been ordered to the sloop-of-war Canandargus.

Commodore Goldsboro, of the Mound City (III.) naval station, telegraphed to Duke Alexis the orner day, inviting him to visit Mound City. His Imperial Highness repued, declaining the invitation, express-ing regret and inviting the Commodore to visit-him at Cairo.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Phebe Ann Wood sipped on the ice in her yard, at Providence, R. I., vesterday evening, and died soon aster that fail of concussion of the brain.

An explasion of gas occurred in a culvert at Ninth and Costes atreets, Philadephia, yeareday, causing great alarm in the neighborhood and damaging the street in several

crossing the Ohlo River at Checanali yeareday evening, at seven o'corek, broke turough weakened see within a few feet of the slove, at the foot of Lucillow street, and were drowned. The Kansas House of Representatives on Saturday passed a bill releasing from criminal prosecution winesses who testify before the Bribery Investigating Committee, and also adopted a memorial to Congress asking for the admission of Canadian lumbury into the United States free of during

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Visitation by Earthquake and Volcano.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4, 1872. The steamship Moses Taylor brings news of a heavy earthquake at Panah, Hawalian Islands, on

ALEXIS AT MEMPHIS.

The Party Spend the Sabbath Writing

The Ducal party, with the exception of Admiral Possiet, spent the day in preparing correspondence for home, which was despatched by special courier this afternoon. Admiral Possiet attended Calvary Episcopal church. To-morrow the party drive around the city.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS.

New Customs Regulations in the United States of Colombia-Increased Rates of Duty-How Merchants Are Trapped---What Must Be Done to Avoid Imped-

Recent changes in the customs regulations of Colombia are of such important and complicated a nature as to call for strict attention on the part of merchants doing business with those States. The changes have been made, but what end they subserve, unless to impose on snippers who may be ignorant thereof, is dislicut to divine. Although the new regulations came into force were though the new regulations came into force very recently several thousand dollars have already been ost by New York merchants under the rules adopted. in accordance with these rules if a merdollars' worth of goods subject to a duty (under the old law) of sav twenty per cent' and five hundred dollars' worth of goods subject to duty of say five per cent, he must pay the highest rate on

new regulations;—
"If a package contains merchandise subject to different duties the whole package must pay the highest rate corresponding with the merchandise contained."

different duties the whole package must pay the highest rate corresponding with the merchandise contained."

"If the weight as ascertained at the Custom House exceeds that expressed in the invoice duties must be paid by the former; and if the excess is five per cent or more a fine of ten per cent is imposed."

"Duties are paid by the weight of the invoice, if it is more than that ascertained at the Custom House."

"It the coustiar invoice does not express the gross weight and the contents of each package the duties are liquidated at forty-five cents per kilogramme and ten per cent fine."

"If the consular invoice is wanting in any of the necessary data, as will be fully specified in this circular, the goods will be charged with ten per cent over and above their duties."

"The contents of each package must be expressed in the Consular invoice as follows:—Name, quantity and texture of each manufactured affole. Consequently it is not sufficient to say cotton, wine, paper, &c., because printed cottons pay duty forty-five cents per kilogramme and wnite cottons, like bogotanas, bramantes, &c., pay only five cents per kilogramme, while other kinds pay twenty cents. Red wines not in cases pay only five cents per kilogramme."

"If the consignee does not receive a Consular invoice, but one has been received at the Custom House, then the goods described therein will pay five per cent over the regular duty; but if neither Custom House, then the goods described therein will pay five per cent over the regular duty; but if neither Custom House, then the goods will pay forty-five cents per kilogramme."

"If the consignee does not receive a the invoice, then the goods will pay forty-five cents per kilogramme and a fine of ten per cent."

"In making shipments to this country it is necessary to observe the following rules:—

Merchandise paying different rates of duty must not be packed together.

Triplicate invoices must be made containing the following necessary data:—

First—The name of the port of destination.

Fourth—The name

Section—Description of same, it bases, boxes or barrels.

Eighth—A perfect enumeration of the contents of each package.

Ninth—The exact gross weight in French kilogrammes of each package.

Tenth—The total amount of invoice.

The invoice containing the above data must be certified in triplicate by the Colombian Consul at the place of shipment. One of these copies must be sent by the shipper to the consignee of the goods in the same vessel in which the goods are embarked."

OBITUARY.

John Henderson, merchant, of Baltimore, and at one time one of the largest shipowners of that city, died on the 3d inst., deeply regretted and at a

Captain Isaac Norris. In Baltimore, on the 3d inst., died Captain Isaac North, at the age of seventy years. He was well known among seamen, naving been at one time an officer in the British navy, and attet ward com-mander of an Argentine vessel in the war of inde-pendence. Captain Norris took out the pilot boat Eclipse from Baltimore port to San Francisco when the California gold fever first broke out.

Robert J. Brent. embers of the Maryland bar, and ex-Attorney General of Maryland, died in Baitimore yesterday at the age of sixty-one. He was well known in Washington.

Edward B. Wicks, a prominent citizen and one of the pioneers of Syracuse, died in that city on the ad inst., aged sixty-seven years. Le was President of the Mechanics' National Bank, of which institution he was for twenty years past alternately president and cashier. He was also a member of the firm of Elits, Wicks & Co., leather dealers.

Hocking H. Hunter. Hon. Hocking H. Hunter, of Cincinnati, died yes-terday morning, at his residence in Lancaster, Ohio, from acute pharyngitis. He was seventy-one years

NEW YORK CITY.

On Saturday evening Edward Manning, a poor man, sixty years of age, nired a room in the lodging house 65 Cherry street, and being taken sick during the night died in a few hours subsequently. The body was sent to the Morgue by order of Coroner Keenan, who will hold an inquest.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday notified to hold an inquest at 128 West Nineteenth street, on the body of John Trainor, who died from the effects of injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs on Friday last, while intoxicated. Trainor was thirty-five years of age and a native of Ireland.

The death of Mr. Ferdinand C. Lighte, an exten sive manufacturer of planos, at 421 Broome street, was yesterday reported to Coroner Keenan, with a was yesternay reported to coroner Account, with a request to hold an inquest over the remains. Mr. Lighte, who hved at 333 West Thirty-fith street, had been suffering from paralysis and a complication of other diseases, but his death was sudden and unexpected. Deceased was about fifty-five years of age, and a native of Germany. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—Liverpool, Feb. 4.— Cotton at a late hour yesterday afternoon became driver and prices advanced a fraction. Midding uplands were bet quoted at 11%d. a 11%d. and midding Orleans at 11%d. a 11%d.

HAVANA MARKETS.

Sugar—Stock in warehouses at Hayana and Maisnras, 75,000 boxes and 11,000 bbds, receipts or the week at Hayana and Maisnras, 27,500 boxes and 3,700 bbds, exported during the week from Hayana and Maianras, 18,500 boxes and 4,000 bbds, of which 16,000 boxes and all the hogsheads were to the United States. Sugar market active.

THE WEATHER.

OPPICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5—1 A. M. Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

Symopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The area of lowest barometer, which was Saturday night on the New Jersey shore, has moved northeastward and is probably now in Nova Scotia. Strong northeast winds, with snow, have attended this area of low pressure, but are now followed by light winds from the south and west. An area of low barometer has extended northeastward over Texas, with threatening weather on the coast. Northwest winds, with snow, have prevailed on the Lower winds, with snow, have prevailed on the Lower Lakes, and northwest winds, with cloudy weather, in Missouri. Auroras are reported visible at New York and Mobile.

Light winds from the southeast will probably increase in force during Monday from the South Atlantic coast westward, with threatening and rainy weather west of Alabama; the area of low barometer move northwestward into Arkansas. Rising barometer, with cold northwest winds prevail from Michigan westward; the low barometer on Lake Huron move east and northeastward, with southwest winds and threatening weather over Virginia and New England.

Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Guif coasts, except possibly for Texas.

Supplementary Weather Report

Supplementary Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4—7 P. M.

Synopsis for the Pust Twenty-four Hours.

Snow was reported last night at Boston Mass.;

Montreal and Port Stanley, Canada; Mount Washington, N. H.; Oswego and Rochester, N. Y.; Portland, Me., and in this city. It was sleeting at Cape May, N. J.; New London, Conn.; Philadelphia, Pa., and New York city. Rain fell in Baltimore, Md., and San Francisco, Cal. The weather was threatening at Escanaba, Mich., and St. Paul, Minn. The temperature was 4 degrees below zero at Fort Benton, U. T. Snow was reported this morning at Boston, Mass.; Snow was reported this morning at Boston, Mass.; Cheyenne, W. T.; Denver, Col.; Marquette, Mich.; Montreal, Canada, and New London, Conn. The weather was threatening at Chicago, Ill.; Corinne, U. T.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Miwaukee, Wis., and San Francisco, Cal., and clearing up at Cape May. N. J.; Duluth, Minn., and New York city. The temperature at Virginia City, M. T., was three degrees below zero. Snow was reported this evening from the following places:—Cheyenne, M. T.; Chicago, Ill.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Keo-kuk, Iowa; Milwaukee, Wis., and Toledo, Ohio. The weather was threatening at Corinne, U. T.; Detroit, Mich.; Omaha, Neb.; Toronto, Canada, and Santa Fe, Iowa, and Marquette, Mich. The weather upon the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., was cloudy, blowing a hurricane from the northwest. The temperature at Galveston, Texas, was 60 degrees above

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, Herald Building, corner of Ann street:

1871, 1872.

3 A. M. 36 28 3P. M. 32 32 30 6 A. M. 38 29 6 P. M. 32 30 32 30 9 A. M. 39 31 9 P. M. 19 29 12 M. 33 34 12 P. M. 14 29 Average temperature yesterday.

28 4

THE SNOW STORM.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Feb. 4, 1872. The snow storm last night was the severest of the season. The wind was blowing a gale and the snow drifted badly. The night express train from Boston, with two engines and a plough, reached here at five o'clock, three hours late. The storm still con-

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 4, 1872.

A heavy northeast snow storm, accompanied by

high winds, began here yesterday morning and continued till noon to-day. About ten inches of snow fell. Railroads are blocked, and the train on the Northern road due here at five o'clock this A. M. is at White River junction and cannot get through till to-morrow.

Boston, Feb. 4, 1872. Four to six inches of snow and sleet have failen, Sut the weather has been clear and cold since noon.
The sleighing is capital. Railroad trave: into the
city has sunfered out little detention. A large body
of snow iell in New Hampshire and Maine.

A Schooner Wrecked in the Storm-The Mate Drowned. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4, 1872.

liamsburg, was wrecked on Easton's Neck, L. I., in the terrible snow storm of Saturday morning. William Nash, the mate, of Westerly, R. I., was drowned, and the caprain and steward nearly perished, being an hour in the ice. The cargo will probably be saved. The scaoner was valued at \$4,000, and was mostly owned by J. H. Palmer, of Stonington.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 4, 1872. Ten inches of snow tell during the storm of yes terday and last night.

AURORA BOREALIS.

At about half-past six last evening a beautiful display of aurora took place, the whole of the southern heavens to the zenith having a deep red southern heavens to the zenith having a deep red tinge. So brilliant was this and so relieved by sudden gleams that many in the streets believed that a large fire was in progress. It appears to have extended along the whole New England coast, and the streets believed that a large fire was in progress. It appears to have extended along the whole New England coast, There was an exceedingly brilliant display of aurora borealis here and "down East" this evening.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 4, 1872.

A magnificent auroral display was witnessed here this evening, the southern heavens being for several nours of a blood-red hue.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 4, 1872.

A brilliant aurora of crimson hue was visible this evening, leading to the impression that it proceeded from fire in Camden.

CAPTURE OF AN EXPRESS CAR ROBBER.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4, 1872. Larry Hazen, a Cincinnati detective, arrived here to-day and captured another of the robbers of the Adams Express car on the Pan Handle Railroad. Some jeweiry and clothing were recovered, and the prisoner will be taken to discinnati.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

NORFOLK, Feb. 4, 1872. The United States steamer Worcester, flagship of the North Atlantic fleet and flying the broad flag of Rear Admiral S. P. Lee, sailed this morning for the

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day. Sun rises...... 7 05 | Moon rises.morn 4 04 Sun sets...... 5 23 | High water...eve 5 19

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE

PORT OF NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 4, 1872.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM TACHTS.

Steamship Surona (Sr.), Campbell, Glasgow via Moville an 20, with midse and Ti passengers, to Henderson Bros. Isolateron water wints all the passage.

Sidential via the state of the passage of the state of the sta

dge of the Gun,
Shours; was 9 days norea
Back Turku (Rus), Fanertund, Havenur Rus 1
Back Turku (Rus), Fanertund, Havenur Rus 1
But 10 days north of ratterae.
Schr Fred Smith (of Bangor), Smith, O'd Harbor, Ja.
Schr Fred Smith (of Bangor), Smith, O'd Harbor, Ja.
days, with logwood to S de Cordova & Co; vessel to H
Loud & Co. Had light northerly winds and calms most
the passage; was 5 days north of Hatterae.

the passage; was 5 days north of Hatterae.

anorted in yesterday's edition as the Gip
sanorted in yesterday's edition as the Gip
anorted in yesterday's dition as the Signature Rus 1
But 1 and 1 a

Passed Through Hell Gate.

Schr Ontario, Parsons, Calais for New York, with lumber o order.
Schr John L Merrill, Wicks, Providence for New York.
Steamer Metis, Davis, Providence for New York, with
mass and passengers.
WHITESTONE, LI, Peb 4—PM.

make and passengers.

WHITERTONE, LI, Feb 4—PM.

The prevalent heavy gale has opened up a passageway in the tee. Sailing craft can now gat through without ice obstruction. The southward bound fleet will puobably proceed in the morning which broke down and afterwards became froze in the ice opposite Merritt's dock was hauled out this AM and tower to New York.

All those vessels mentioned in yesterday's edition; also hips Wiltsbire, for Liverpool; Fearless, Cape Town. Wind at sunset WNW.

Shipping Notes.

Shipping Notes.

The rivers are still choked up by floating ice, so had as to make it utterly impossible for sailing craft to navigate without the aid of steamtugs.

The steamship England, which was anchored in the North River, was dragged down to Bedioc's Island by a large field of ice, but afterwards managed to get clear, and went into the dook at pier 44 North River. She sustained no damage.

Ship N B Palmer, lying at the foot of Dover street, was struck by a large mass of ice and driven upon the ship Golden State, injuring the stern of the latter slightly.

The steamtug U S Grant reports 8d inst, several miles of the Lightship, took ship Astronomer, from Calcutta, in tow; at 3 AM a strong casteriy gale, with a heavy snow storm, set in, and was obliged to let her go. The ship put to sea again.

miles ESE of Sandy Hook, picked up the red and black striped buoy of the Swash Channel, and towed it to the dock of the Lighthouse Board at Staten Island. Marine Disasters.

STEAMBHIP NYANZA, Fisher, from Liverpool for Boston, which put into Queenstown Jan 30, was only damaged in the product of casting and would leave in two hours for casting-

BARK UNA, Weaver, which left New York Feb 23, 1871, for San Francisco, and has been several times reported from Port Stanley, FI, was still in port Nov 23. We have furner advices from there stating that she was severely damaged on the night of collision, and by the utmost exertions of both captain and erow was returned to port, with the timely assistance rendered by the Governor of the colony and the American consul. It is feared that the vessel colliding with her was lost, as nothing has geen heard from her since. The Una was to sail again the first week in December, being due at San Francisco about April 1.

Una was to sail again the lirst week in December, being due at San Francisco about April I.

BRIG TRAMES—Capt Lothrop, of brig Thames, of Five Islands, NS, before reported abandoned and crew taken to New York by steamship Tille, reports left Abaco, Bahamas, Jan 34, with a cargo of phosphate, for Hampton Roads for orders. On 37th had a furious gale from S; between 3 and 4 o'clock AM 27th was struck by a heavy sea; heard a rushing of water in the run; took up the souther in the cabin; found 5 feet of water. On examination found the whole sterm work started and impossible to stop the leak; kept her afford by pumping and balling until 4 o'clock FM same day; then commenced throwing out cargo to lighten ship; 2M, found curselves on the western sige of the Guif Stream; the cargo becoming wed, the crew worn out with constant exertion and great exposure, and no possible chance to save the brig, concluded to abandon her. Signting a steamer, raised the Tillie, Capt Decring, from the worn was not proved to be the Tillie, Capt Decring, from the season of the stands of the Tillie, Capt Decring, for the control of the stands of the tillie, Capt is the tillie, and a Sabandonet the brig.

With 6 feet of water in the hold, and a best fing condition, with 6 feet of water in the hold, and a best fing condition with 6 feet of water in the short, and the stands in owned to be the stands of the stands

Miscellaneous.

MISSING VESSEL—Brig Amelia Emma, Izatt, which sailed from Halifax Jan I for Hoston, has not since been heard from, and fears are entertained for her safety. The A E was lel tons register, built in 181 at Maitland, NS, whence she halled, and was owned by John Clark, Esq, who was a pas-

MELBOURNE, Dec 23 -- Arrived previous, bark Chatta New York; Oster Marke Attoc. (Er., Numeriners, and Golconder, MAYAGUEZ, PR. Jan 17—In port schrs Vetapsi, for New York in 7 days; U.F. McCormack, for do about Jan 21; Chas C Dame, for do, wig; E & Dresser, for Charleston, SC, leaking badly; Lord of the isles, Curlis, for Inagua, to load eakt for Hailfax, NN; M E Sawyer, from Fortland, Just arrived, having had heavy weather and loss deckload of lumner.

OLD HARROS, Ja, Jan 8—In port schre Caroline Eddy, for New York in 10 days; Jone, for 60 in 13 days.

Sailou—Bark Niphon (and anchored in the Roads, where she remained at sunset).

3d, AM—arrived, brig Novelty, Havener, Matanzas, Cleared.—Steamship Tripoll, Barr, Liverpoot: Blackstone, Howes, Baltimore via Noriolk; asin Hoogiy, Frost, Valparasso and Callao; brig Elsey (Br), Crowell, Hayki; achr M M Pole, Abbuth, do.

18ALTIMORE, Feb 2—Arrived, steamship Berlin (NO), United Steamship Berlin (NO), United Steamship Win Lawrence, Hallett, Boston via Norfolk; brigs John Sanderson (Br, Coulton, Beruice; Geo Latimer, Wilson, St Johus, PR; schr Serene, Jones, Richards

mond.
CHARLESTON, Feb 1—Arrived. schr Benj Reed, Adams,
New York.
Cleared—Schr J H Hancock, Crowell, Boston.
Saited—Steamer Fire Fly, Corson. Rockport, Texas.
4th—Arrived, steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, New York;
schr Mattlen Brooks, do.
Saited—Schrs Adeitzs, Fall River; E L Simmous, for a northern port. EASTPORT, Jan 30—Cleared, schr Helen G Kins, Mar SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 39—Salled, steamship Gen Meade:
NORFOLK, Pat. SOUTHWEST PASS, Jan 30—Salled, steamship Gen Meade; bark Le Baron.

NORFOLK, Feb 1—Arrived, schrs F P Frye, Alexander, and Cynoaure, Pinkham, New York.

In Hampton Reads, schr B C Terry, Crammer, Irom New York, Ingh, bound to Baltimore.

NEW PORT, Feb 1, FM—Sailed, brig Jennie A Cheney, Arey, Rio Grande for Boston; schrs J E Trafton, Doane, Boston for Baltimore; H Atwood, Foster, do for St Marya, Md; W H Mailier, Crowley, and Nathan Cleaves, Atwood, Porliand for New York; Cora Morrison, Higgins, Boston for Virginia; Bertie Howes, Pierce, do for do i Montana, Farker, do for Charleston; W arrato Sawyer, Crie, do for Philadeiphia; Sea Lark, Miler, Portidence for Baltimore; Taylor & Mathis, Checama, Boston for Wilmington, NC; Aona Leland, Hennett, Providence for Baltimore; Taylor & Mathis, Checaman, Boston for Wilmington, NC; Aona Leland, Bennett, Providence for Baltimore; Taylor & Mathis, Checaman, Boston for Wilmington, NC; Aona Leland, Grader, and Melledennett, Providence for Baltimore; Albert Statesman, Cole, Shuice, NS, 107 (1997).

for Fall River; Lucy Ames, Torrey, and Fleetwing, Gregory, Rockiand for New York; Statesman, Cole, Shuise, NS, Iordo.

Off Sandy Point, Prudence, 2d inst, schr Laura Bridgham, Hart, trom Savannah for Fall River.
PHILADELIPHIA, Feb 2—Cleared, brig Frank E Allen, Westerdyke, Karbados.

LEWER, Feb 2, AM—Vessels in harbor remain quiet. The America is coming up with bark Marianna VII in tow. A large fore and aft steamer is entering.

3-15 FM—Arrived, schra Seguin, Exuma for New Yorz fealis blown away; Richard Ade, New York for Wilmington. Steamers Aries and Regulator, for rhitanelphia, have been up to the Brandywine and returned. The ice is reported solid in the bay above that point.

3d-Heavy gale from NE since about 12 o'clock last night. So far as can be seen no damage as yet to shipping. Wind violent, but little rain. Tug Samuel Winpenny, of Philadelphia, is here.

PORTLAND, Feb 2—Arrived, brig J Bickmore, Dyer, Philadelphia; schr invne, Hall, Rockland for New York.

Cleared-Brig Springbok (Br), Maistron, Matinzas; schy Mary Ella, Thomas, Mayaguez, PR.

PROVINCETOWN, Jan 25—Arrived, schr Henry Castoff, Dumont, from Philadelphia via Viosyard Haven for Boston, having been driven off in the last beavy gale, and received namage to hull and ringing.

PLYMOUTH, Jan 17—Exiled, schr Seneca, Giles, New York.

ROCKLAND, Jan 24—Arrived, schr Corvo, Pickering, New ROCKLAND, Jan 24—Arrived, schr Corvo, Pickering, New York.

ork. Salied.—Sohrs Mt Hope, Dennis, and Lucy Ames, Torrey, sew York; F Mayo, Hail. Richmond, Va. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb et Arrived, slip St Charles, Col-fy, New York viz Rio Janeiro. The tteamship Constitution has been relieved from quarantine.

SAVANNAH. Feb 4—Arrived, steamship Seminolion; ships Alexandra, Hamburg; Altos M Mitoti, i Lilian, buolin; sohr Elia, Newport. Two ships below Sailed—Briz Ids L Ray, Satilla River; sohr Sonora, SALEM, Jan 2—Arrived, steamship Alliance, Shute

ROCKLAND, Jan 24-Arrived, schr Corvo, Pickering, Nes

YORK.
WILMINGTON, NC. Feb I—Arrived, brig Meteor (Nor)
Holl, New York; schr Emma D Endscott, Endscott, do. MISCELLANEOUS.

A THE HERALD ALMANAC

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